COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES. RICEMOND, Jan. 28:h, 1865.

Sepator Humor, of Virginia, Vice President Stephens, of Ga , and Judge Campbell, of Ala., have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities of the United States Government on the siderations, and resume his seat in the House of Represenquestion of peace. They will leave to morrow.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RIGHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1865. The Senate to day again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's objections-yeas -13, nays 4. Nothing of importance do e in the House.

SECRETARY OF WAR AND COMMISSARY; GENERAL. RICHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1865. General Breckearidge has been appointed Secretary of

elected, will be appointed Commissary General, vice solved into secret session. Northrep, resigned.

SHERMAN'S FORCES ON THE MOVE. Macon, Ga., Jan. 28th, 1865.

Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement on South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns-his main column moving towards Charleston, taking nearly all of his transportation,-the GENERAL LEE AS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF-PRESIDENT two other columns in light marching order moving by separets roads towa: ds Branchville.

Gen Hill has issued orders for all non-combatants to

the night of the 20th; supposed socidental.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. BICHMOND, Jan. 29th, 1885.

The House rejected in secret mession, after debate, the preposition to amend the Senate bill for the employment of slaves and free negroes to work on fortifications, etc by proviso that said slaves should not be armed and used as soldiers. The bill was further considered, as amended, and passed.

THE YANKEE ADVANCE ON SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON, Jan. 29 h, 1865. Our scouts report the enemy's infantry as camped near Ennis' Cross Roads, on the road leading towards Grahamville, and on the road towards Sisters Ferry. They have

their wagon trains with them. A reconneitering force was reported within four miles of Robertsville this morning.

A small party of Yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legare's, on Saturday night, but were driven off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUMMITT, MISS. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28th, 1865.

Twenty three houses, with six hundred bales of cotton, sommissary, quartermaster and other stores, were burnt at Summit this morning. The fire was accidental.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29th, 1865. During church hours to-day, a heavy cannonading was dollars. in progress on our line between our and the enemies' river

Messis. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Commissioners, THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS INSIDE THE YANKEE are in this city, and will be passed by flag of truce through Bushred Johnson's lines to morrow. Their mission excites

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MIN-ISTER FROM WASHINGTON.

FIGHMOND, Jan. 20th, 1865. A rumor was current last night that the French Minister at Washington had demanded his passports, but it is not generally credited. It is known that both houses of the Federal Congress have passed diplomatic appropriation bills with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximillian .-Some suppose that this may have given effence to the French

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1865. in the House to-day Mr. Dejarnette submitted the following, which he supported in an able and elaborate speech : WHEREAS, All nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vieinity; and whereas, the people of the Confederate States, as well as the people of the United States, bave ever cherished the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America, by any foreign power, would be incondistent with their prosperity and developement; and whereas, the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted, as is alleged, in the establishment of a government founded on the consent of the governed, nevertheless we have reason to believe that ulterior designs are entertained against California and the other Pacific States, which we do not regard parties to the war now waged against us. as they have neither furnished men nor money for its proseention; therefore the Cougress of the Confederate States do resolve that the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite, on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States, with those most interested, in the viadication of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seening violations of these principles on the continent of The above was referred to the committee on foreign af-

fairs, and the House resolved into scoret session.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Parenesuro, Jan. 30th, 1865. The Peace Commissioners are still here. Applications te pass through the enemy's lines were made yesterday and to-day. At a late hour this afternoon an answer was returned, the purport of which has not been promulgated .-The final movements of the Commissioners will probably South Carolina, writes "to the good men and women of In consequence of pending communications a general

truce was observed on the lines to-day.

THE PEACE COMMISSONERS. BICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1864.

No Yankee papers received since the 23d inet. The recent evere cold spell has caused a suspension of

Unbroken reticence is still maintained at the Exsentive department relative to the Blair mission and the three Commissioners who left Richmond yesterday for Washington, via Petersburg and City Point.

The Sentinel says that the circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission, is understood to be as follows: Blair having sought an unofficial and confidential interview with President Davis, departed for Washington with the assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without any obstacle of form, to send agents or Commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace, if he was informed in advance that said commissioners would be received. On Blair's second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Lincoln to review to the restoration of peace. The three gentlemen ficient in the way of physical comfort, even to keep who left vesterday were thereupon selected by the President, and have gone without formal credentials, but merely as informal agents, to see whether it be possible to serve for attaining so desirable a result.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. EICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1865.

Northern papers of the 24th and 25th inst, have been re-The main building of the Smithsonian Institute, at Wash ington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Numerous valuable paintings, documents, etc , were consumed. The museum and library were saved. The origin of

the fire was accidental. A San Francisco telegram of the 23d, announces the arrival of Captain Benuregard, brother of General Beauregard, in the capacity of private Secretary to ex-Senator of his dead master; or to be comforted for his loss .-Gwyn. He reports that Gwyn has been created Dake by During the silent watches of the night his mournful Maximillian, and appointed viceroy over five States ceded | howl could be distinctly heard, and though bundreds of to France in payment for troops furnished by the French our soldiers have endeavored to seduce him from his government. The story is not believed further than that Cwyn has obtained certain land grants, and is authorized

to encourage immigration from the Confederate States. The Steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay, with one thousand bales of cotton from the rebel government, arrived at attempts to capture him had made him shy, and for New York on the 24th. Gen. Dix has suppressed the publication of the rebel personals in the New York Daily News. A Washington telegram says that the entire subject of

the exchange of priseners is now in the hands of General and his tracks seen at the grave. If not dead, we have Grant, and there is reason to believe that a full exchange have no doubt he still watches, a solitary mourner, over will soon be effected.

Summer and Wilson both opposed the measures of retalia tion proposed by Congress. The Toronto gunboat affair is pronounced a canard. Gold unchanged.

CONFEDERATE CUNGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 89th, 1865. Nothing of importance done in open session to-day. Mr. Graham was elected President of the Senate pro tem ad interim during the absence of Vice President Stephens and the President pro tem.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31st, 1865. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, publishes a card to his constituents this morning, in which he says the question of epening informal negotiations of peace with the enemy having assumed a shape agreeable to his own, and, as he believes, to their wishes, he shall waive all personal contatives this day.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31st, 1865. In the House, after debate, the Senate bill to author ize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of post age was again passed, notwithstanding the objection of the President-yeas 63, nays 13 - and it thereby becomes a law. Resolutions were adopted cordially thanking the officers and men of the 9th, 14th and 5th regiments Virginia infautry for their patriotic determination to dedicate themselves anew to the sacred cause of liberty and independ ence. Mr. Ewing submitted resolutious relative to the It is reported that Wm. Johnston of Morth Carolina, State representatives of Missouri and Kentucky, which Boy. Vance's competitor for Governor when he was first after debate, were lad upon the table. The House then re-

The Senate agreed to a reference of the Consolidation bill to a committee of conference. The House bill for the sequestration of the property of persons liable to military service, who have departed or shall depart from the Confederate States without permission, was passed-yeas 12,

DAVIS-THE PRACE COMMISSIONERS. RICHMOND, Jan. 31st, 1865. General Lee's nomination as General-in-chief was prepared last week at the War Department, by order of the The Marietta Hotel, at Marietta, Ga., was destroyed on President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and hand. The President is still confined to his room this morning, and may not be able for some days to recover the use

It is stated that the peace commissioners, in passing through ear lines, were greeted with vociferous cheers by the troops, and that similar demonstrations were made by the Yankee troops on their arrival within the Yankee lines. Gen. Breeke bridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3lat, 1865. The New York Tribuce of the 26th instant has been re

coived. An arrival from Pernambuco reports that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah had destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Braz l, in coasequence of which vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers.

The U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, at Havana, was found A residence, costing thirty thorsand dollars, has been presented to General Grant by the citizens of Philadel-

McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday. The American Hotel, at Buffale, and other buildings, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss one million of

LINES. PETEREBURG, Jan. 31st, 1865. Gen. Grant cent in a flag of truce to-day announcing that our commissioners would be received at 5 o'clock, P. M .-Accordingly at that hour Messrs. Staphens, Runter and Campbell proceeded out on the Baxter road, and, under a lig of trace, entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of Gen. Bushred Johnson's division. They were received by Col. Hancock, of Gen. Grant's staff, and con ducted to a special train of cars a waiting in the rear. The commissioners will be entertained at Grant's headquarters

to-night, and start for Washington to-morrow. Mr. Stephen's servant was permitted to accompanying him. Col. Hatch, assistant agent of exchange, accompanies

the commissioners as Secretary, During the passage of the commissioners the breastworks of the eremy, as well as our own, were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

THE TANKEE ADVANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, Jan. 31st, 1865. All the movements of the enemy indicate Appusta and Branchville as their peints of destination.

The 10th army corps occupy Robertsville. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry is reported encamped near the junction of Salkahatchie and old Union road. The ferce is believed to be the 13th and 17th

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force of infantry and articlery from White Point, and drave in our skirmish line three miles to King's Creek. Our in fantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since this al has been quiet on the Cembahee at that point.

The enemy made a demenstration on our pusition at the pentoon bridge over Saitkahatchie this atternoon, but with-

It is reported that the enemy burnt McPhersonville last

YANKER HUMANITY TO THE NECROES .- The last yankee papers have some urgent appeals for help for the negroes whom Sherman has carried off, or induced to run off, from their masters during his march through Georgia. They show how much the negroes have been benefited by freedom. They were generally well care d for by their owners, in sickness, in health, in infancy and in old age. Now see what their condition is: Brig. Gen. Rufus Sexton, Military Governor of

the North," as follows :just liberated by his triumphant march through Georgia. They have arrived on the coast after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick and almost naked. Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute. Unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the resene, they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease. So nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children; Shees and stockings, hats, suspend-

money-anything you have to spare-will find its use among this wretched people." Another "appeal" for these "poor suffering creatures Bays: Two hundred of the four taken out are sick through exposure, and coffins go out each day to bury the dead Before this reaches you, from three to five thousand more equally destitute, will be laid upon our hands. What in ceive and confer with any agents informally sent with a Goa's name shall we do with them? How offer them suf-

ers and under-garments of all kinds, utensils, medicire,

them from regretting their escape from slavery.' And this is the condition of the few thousand blacks that have been liberated by Sherman. And yet the place a conference for peace on any basis which may North-in the face of this confession-would set free the four millions of slaves of the South. And for what? To die from sheer starvation !

A TRUE CHIEF MOURNER .- The Vicksburg Herald

relates the following circumstances : During the fight at Big Black river on the 17th of May, 1863, a rebel was killed, who was buried by his comrades on the Western side of the river, near the breastworks which the rebels had thrown up to defend the crossing of the river.

A dog, which is supposed to belong to the deceased, has ever since stood guard at the grave, refusing to be seduced from his faithful gnardianship of the remains guardianship, he still remained faithful and refused to leave the grave. Up to the hour when the post was evacuated by our troops, the dog could be heard howling over the grave of his deceased master. Repeated several weeks previous to the abandonment of the post by our army he could never be seen at the grave though his melancholy howl at night could be distinctly heard

Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a

favor, ferget it ; if you receive one, remember it.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

In the Confederate service, captured at the storming of Fort Fisher, Federal Point, N. C., by the United States forces, under command of Brevet Major General ALFBED H. TERRY, U.S. Vols., on the 15th day of January, WHC Whiting, Major General, CSA, severely wound-

S G Hasell, Lieut & A D . , C S A, wounded slightly. J T S Reid, Lieut & A A G, C S A. Wm Lamb, Colonel 36th N 6 V, wonnded severely. James M Stevenson, Maj ir 36th N C V. K J Brady, Captain R J Murphy, Captain E B Dudley, Captain O H Powell, Captain J T Melvin, Captain Daniel Patterson, Captain Daniel Munn, Captain J Westcott, 1st Lieut Soules, 1st Lieut N Legrand, 1st Lieut A V Goodwin, 1st Lieut Wm Swain, 1st Lieu: G D Parker, 1st Lt & Adjt McC Jones, 1st Lt & Urd Off. " D Williams, Lieutenrut John Stancell, Lieuterant W C Daniel, Lieutenant M W Pridgen, Lieutenant W W McCrame, Lieutenant A B Burr, Lieutenant wounded slightly. Jas Owen, Lieu enam C J Williams, Lieutevent, woonded severely J M Cowan, Lieutenant H E Benton, Lieu snant J N Kelly, Lieutenant A B Burrow, Lieus. 36th. N.C V. W W Brew, Lieut. 26 h N C V., wounded slightly. E R Hunter, Lieut. J J Cain, Lieut. Thomas Hick nan, Lient. " E L Faisen, Lieut. Jas Riley, Mej r 10th N C Vols E D Walsh, Captain . " W Shaw, Captain wounded severely. E G Hood, Liant. T Arucdell, Lieut. vin Fulford, Lieut. "

A C Van Beathageon, Captain C B Harine Corps, wounded severely. D. Bradford, 1st Lieut. O Murdo-h, Lieut. J D B Roberts, Lient. W G Huggins, 1st Lieut, N C Marines. G C Buchan, Captain 40th N C V., wounded severely. 8 Lane, Captain, wounded slightly. D J Clarke, Captain H M McBilde, UB Bryan, Ist Lieut. W Hassell, 1st Liout.

A J McNair, Lieut. J M McKinnon, Lieut. A Barrington, Lieut. H H Hocker, J W Dick:on, W F Stanley. D G Debese, Cap ain 21st 8 C Vols. E B Green, Captain Thomas Ford, Captair, 21st S. C. V. wounded slightly. W B Baker,

ER W McEine, 1st Lieut and Adjt, BC V., wounded. W D Woodbury, J C Clements, S D Sanders. H & White, Lieutenau., H Wilson, wound slightly. | thousand. DR Melvor. W D Cook.

T D Zimmerm . D, ** Captain, 25th 8 C V. C Logan, J T Izler. A J Mines, 1st Lieutonant J M Pendegaat Lieutenaut, J Graves, E R Rush. J E Prince. E J Morrie, W D Cotchett, W Salters, R F Felder, H K Hucks, Captain, 11th S C V. P Mims, Lintenant,

1st Battalion N C V. H C Evans. T N Argo, Z T Adems, Captain, 18th NIC Light Battery. UH Latham, Lieut J M Button, Captain 3d N C Light Battery. J E Powell, Lieutenant J G Frame, Lieutenant W E Gwinn, Lieutenant 2d Engineers, N G V. R G Pitman, Lieutenant C H Blacker, Capt & A C E, C S A.

Hugh Waddell, Jr., L.cutenant Telegraph Corps. T W Strabdell. S Fingleton, Surgeon C S A. D G Coit, Assistant Sugcon CS A. J C Shepard, P Bleds e. R J Muirhead Wm Willis, Acting Assistant Surgeon C 8 A. W W Griggs, Assistant Surgeon C S Navy.

J M Hicks, George A Foote, ALFRED H. TERRY, (Signed) Major General The officers not specially noticed in the list as wounded are stated by Gen. Terry to be either uninjured, or so slightly wounded as to need no surgical attention. The above is a correct copy of the list furnished by Maj. Gen. Terry, commanding U. S. forces at Fort Fisher.

ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G. A COLD BEDFELLOW.

An irishman, about half seas over, some time since applied at a country tavern for lodgings. The landlord was lazy, and patronized his own bar mest extensively, so he said to the new-comer:

"If I give you a light, and tell you where the room is, do you suppose you caufind the place?" "Och, and it's meself that can do that most illegantly. Just show me the way, an' I'll find it as alsy as the Holy Virgin showers down blessings upon the sinful," rejoined

the Irishman. The directions were given him and also a candle; he was directed to go to a room on the second floor in the house. By the time he had reached the top of the stairs, his light had become extinguished, and he had forgotten in what direction he was to go. Seeing rays of light issuing from a room, the door of which stood slightly ajar, he reconnoitred the inside of the room, and found it to contain a bed. on which lay a man, and a stand with a small lighted lamp upon it. Feeling districtined to make any further search for the room to which he had been directed, he divested

himself of his clothing and quietly crept into bed. He had been in bed but a lew moments when a young lady and gentleman entered the room. The Irishman ey d them closely. They seated themselves on the chairs in close proximity to each other, and after chatting merrily for a short time, the young man threw his arms around her waist in a very consinly manner, and imprinted a kiss upon her tempting lips. The scene amused the Irishman vastly, and being free from selfishness, he concluded that his "We earnestly appeal to you on behalf of the thouands of suffering negroes whom Can. sands of suffering negroes whom Gen. Sherman has a empanion stirred not. He put his hand upon him and found that he was tightly locked in the embrace of death. s rnonymous with this discovery, he bounded out of bed

exclaiming: murther! Howly saints of hivin protect "Murther!

He had scarcely touched the floor with his feet before the young lady and gentleman were making rapid strides towards the stairway, terror being depicted on their counencuces. They had just reached the top of the stairs when the hishman came dashing along as though the flends of Ere was were closing at his heels, intent on making him Another to the pest stration walk. Hold up your thumb extreme and entire is the destitution of this people, that their prey, and the whole three went tumbling down the for five! Another to incheon. Give us your little fing r. stars, and it is hard to determine which of the three reach and eals it six. Another for the walk after luncheon.ed the foot of the stairsffirst.

the bar-room, with nothing between him and nudity but a that nine? Another for the ball. Give us your thumb and try; and I am of opinion that the state of affairs there garment valgarly called a shirt, the hair on his head standing upon end, his eye-bails ready to leap from their sockets and he gasping for breath. It was a sight that would have made a man laugh who had worn a vinegar face from the day of his birth. Nothing could induce him to again seek a bed that night. When the young lady and gentleman found that it was met the corpse that had so unceremonically bounded from the bed, they returned to the room, they being the watch-

at the point where it had so suddenly broken off. The gentleman at church may be known by the folowing marks: Comes in good season, so as neither to interrupt

ers for the night, and doubtless commenced their courting

the pastor nor the congregation by a late arrival. Does not stop on the steps nor in the portico, ei ther to gaze at the ladies, salute friends, or display his co. loquial powers. 3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks de-

liberately and lightly up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets his seat as quietly, and by making as few people her shoulders, unsecured by comb or pin. The "artist" move as possible. 4. Take his place either in the back part of the seat. or steps out in the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place on his seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such ; seeking another for himself. tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by spite of a quarter of an hour is given, which is followed frontier unless its exterior limits are marked by an unchewing that nauseous weed in church. 7. Never, unless in the case of illness, get up or goes

out during the time of service. But if necessity com is an apology for the act. 8. Does not engage in conversation before the com-

mencement of service. house of God, or lounge in that holy place. 10. Does not rush out of the church like a tramping horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced

but retires slowly in a noiseless, quiet manner. 11. Does all he can by precept and example to comote decorum in others, and is ever ready to lend and to discountenance all indecorum in the house of

HOOD'S TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN. An "intelligent officer," whose prominent position in the Confederate army gives him peculier means of obtaining correct information, and who was personally ecgnizant of all the events of the recent campaign of General Hood, has afforded the Augusta Constitutionalist a very clear insight into the movement of our forces beyond the Tennessee river: The statements of the gentleman are so wholly impartial, and so minently paign was not so "ill-starred" and "huitless" as has

been generally imagined: "From the moment General Hood entered the noble of Nashville, they at last stood at bay. At Columbia | their depleted ranks, then, and not till then, would they Thomas evidently intended giving battle, for he planted | begin to wince under the burden of the war. his army in a fine position, behind formidable earth- The North will never stand it to see her producers works. Our commander, who, though impetuous and taken from their tarms, her merchants from their ware dashing, is not by any means reckless, instantly saw the bouses and her mechanies from their work shops, and needl-ssness of sacrificing so many valuable lives as when the time arrives when she cannot carry on the would be necessary in making a direct assault. Ac- war without enlisting these portions of her population, will not only place him in temporary command, but will cordingly he quietly evaded the Federals, and, by crost then she would cry out against the oppressive weight of announce him as the permanent and immediate commander sing Duck river at a point seven miles distant, success- the war, and seek for surcease from it by the most of the army which followed the heroic Hood from Tennes fully flanked the enemy. This necessita ed the retreat speedy practical means. of Thomas, cur forces rapidly pursuing until reaching We have been somewhat confirmed in this opinion tancy in publishing. While the army was at Blue Moun-Franklin, where occurred the very short yet obstinate by Mr. Pollard's "Ten Month's Observation in the tain, he urged that an attack, vigorous and at different and bloody battle of which our readers have already in temy's Country" which he been recently published points, should be made upon sherman's long line extendcen advise i. Unfortunately, the coming on of night in the Richmond. Examiner. We extract from that prevented us reaping all the advantages of that dearly article : bought victory, and the next morning developed the flight of the Federals, after a heavy ! es in killed and wounded, prisoners, artillery and munitions of war.

" Hence, to the very gates of Nashville, the path ry of the old Potomac veterans and the vast expenditure was plain and unembarrassed; and our gallant boys of Yankee life in last summer's campaign. The sy tred it with lightness of step and buoyancy of heart .-- tem of Yankee recruiting was then, as he saw it, About the capital, General Hood established his lines, debased downright to the expedient of foreign enlistthrowing up works and disposing his forces with the ment and the arming of the negro. It is these means skill of an old mester of the art of war. Until the 5th -scarcely anything more than these-which is to-day of December he maintained his position, annoying the recruiting the armies of the enemy. Their whole sysenemy by daily reconnoissances and expeditions against tem of recruiting has passed to this wretched shift, and his lines of communication, exterior posts and garri- beyond the short life of such a military expedient the

sometning by the pertinacious demands of his master at most exclusively with negro troops; and his best imforth anew, and attacked us with vehemence. Braten of negro troops, and that in the force lately commanded completely upon each wing, he would have been com- by General Butler there was but one white corps. pletely overthros n had not an unfortunate contretemps occurred, which imme liately and disastrously changed is at this time practically more pinched for the want the whole tide of battle. Our centre, though not se- of arms bearing men than is the Confederacy. The because of his general odium, to look for quarters elseverely pressed, gave way suddenly-our works were writer has not caught at loose assertions or idle ru- where. He was, in fact, given to understand that, abandoned, and a flight ensued. The wings, unable to mors. The information comes from a general officer in should he attempt to settle there, his house would be contend longer, yielded, and what should have been a the Yankee armies around Richmoud, that the half victory, with Nashville as a prize, resulted in a sad million draft yielded not more than seventy thousand defeat. This was one of those inexplicable affairs that effective soldiers. It was patched up with infamous so mystify and darken the pages of history-especially frauds and absurd "communications" to conciliate the is this day stained with one of the foulest murders in this war. It was wholly unaccountable, and, we opposition in the Presidential election of last Novem- known to history-well may the curse be fulfilled upon fear, must ever remain to. We lost by this unlucky ber. In that election the vote of all the Yankee araccident heavily in artillery, from the fact that our mies around Richmond was eighteen thousand, that since he became an incendiary-ever since his bloodpieces were all placed in a battery chied the works, being the proportion of rative born and naturalized guiltiness in the death of that good man, David S. and the horses were in safety some distance in the rear. citizens of the United States, in the combined hosts of Creigh, whose crime was that he dared to defend the Our losses in men and other material were insignificant, Ulysses Grant and Benjamin Franklin Butler. while those of the enemy must have reached fully ten

"That Thomas was very badly damaged is evident arms bearing men, and in view of the fatal conclusion from the fact that he did not fellow up his singularly of an actual conscription, that the question has become | bond" may yet live to know the terrible reality of that obtained advantage. In truth, he was quite as much uppermost in the Northern mind how long the South Divine threatening. "The way of the wicked shall be surprised at the issue of the contest as our own com- can endure the necessi ics of the war. This simple mander. Six days thereafter our army was only forty question of endurance has entirely superseded all other miles from the battle field, and without molestation methods of the solution of all the former questions of withdrew to the south of the Tenness river, bringing foreign interferences, political revolutions, etc., and is to with it, among other supplies, one thousand beef cattle all Northern men who discern the signs of the times, and ten thousand hogs.

troops. At Columbia the Tennessee soldiers flocked drawal of our army, is mentioned as in the highest de- | den put upon one of the belligerents." gree patriotic. They were liberal to the troops, as they have always been, and exultant at the prespect of redemption from the blighting tyrency of Lincoln and-Andy Johnson. Tyrannized over as they have been, they are still loyal and devoted to the intercets of the Confederacy. From them there is heard no whisper of reconstruction or further intercourse with the detested Yankees. Total and absolute independence is what they alone want-it is that for which they have already suffered untold wrongs-and for which they are ready to suffer a still greater accumulation of insult and oppression. The spirit of such a people cannot be broken, no matter what disusters may, for a time, ob-

scure our hopes. "General Hood returned from his campaign with a cas of not exceeding four thousand men-while that of the enemy was four fold. He completely on generaled Thmas in every movement; to such an extent, ladeed, that the favorite commander has been relieved by the Washington War Department. He's ecceded in raising a large number of regruits in South and Western Kentucky, who, under General Lyon, still occupy that

" With the spirit of his noble army unbroken, with artillery sufficient for a force of fitty thousand men, with subordinate commanders who repose the greatest confidence in him, Gen. Hood awaits an opportune moment to recover the prestige of the Army of Ten-

THE FOLLIES AND FOIBLES OF PARIS. Man never was guilty of as many follies as he is at this There is not a "fast" young man here-and you know we are all "fast" - who has not his hair dresser to go with him everywhere. All the huntamen who have and friendly relations in the exterior; protection to comquitted Paris to shoot the birds during the ornithological St. Bartholomew, which oustom sanctions this month, have earried their hair d'esser with them. Go into a fashionable barber's shep and have your beard shaved, Figaro will ask you at the end of the operation : " Shall I make your face, sir ?" Make means paint-a little touch of rouge on

your cheek to heighten it with health's glow. We shall see men wearing as many rings as lorettes yet; already everybody has signet-rings; diamond shirt buttors are on every wristband. If you look attentively, two or three costly rings may be detected among the charms on our watch chains. We wear voils when we return from races. Some bold fellows have ventured on parasols and ation. fans. The other sex are not one whit behi dus. The etruscan ear-rings they wear are like Alexander Dumas' novels-!hey have no end. Every woman makes her point of honor to wear at least three new dresses a day. There was a little actress from the Follies Dramatique, who went down to Trouville, and she displayed one hundred new dresses in the ten days the was there. A hundred dresses in ten days! I see you stare your unsophisticated eyes !-

Wait a moment. Hold up your fingers. Count. She wore one dress in the morning, when she went to take her ante-breaktast airing. One, isn'tit? She wore another to breakfast. Two, ch? Another to after breakfast walk. Three, ch? Another to the bath. Four that makes?-Ain't that seven? Another for herseback exercise before dinner. Sing out eight. Another for dinner. Pray, isn't to the future destiny of the Government of that soun. The landlord stood aghast as the Irishman rushed into dinner. Sing out eight. Another for dinner. Pray, isn't to the future destiny of the Government of that counsay ten; and look you, never again pretend to fathom a lady's bandbox and trunk. "But she did nothing but dress!" Silerce, sir! That is nonh of your business .-Besides, isn't it better a woman's whole time should be a few weeks, I was of that opinion; and remember well, taken up by her dress than by gossiping, or getting her when Gen. Dickinson asked me my opinion of the

Would that dressing and undressing were the only follies color of the Empress' hair. We laugh at the courtiers who General Washington, and the other principal military of our women. The mode now is fer them to imitate the had operations for imaginary fistulas performed because characters and leading men in Congress, who have Louis XIV was so affileted, and here all the women are imitating the Empress' Spanish walk and color of hair. don't wonder that so many people are carried to the madhouse—the wonder that some monstre commission de'lun- are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors atico inquirendo be act sued out against us all, and result of wars in this country. There are too many different in all of us being sent to Charen on, where the Paris Bedlam is situated. World you know the process by which jet black hair is transformed into golden hair? for our fair dames of Court and all our lorettes (they rather began it) sacrifice their beautiful hair as freely as a red head with among yourselves, and would have fought had not the you sacrifices his carrot. You wish to hear how the meta-merphosis is obtained? At the appointed hour the candidate for golden honors enters the dressing room, attired in a long white dressing gown. Her hair floats loosely over

He begins by seeing that the har is thoroughly separated; then he, by degrees, pours over the head a phial of some "water," (which probably holds in solution corroutes to elapse, and then he soaks the whole hair in the water; next he pours another phial of his "water" upon new phial of "water" These processes takes two hours and fifteen minutes more.

The "artist" then takes two fallor's "gooses" heated backward and forwind the "gooses" with a few inches of 9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat fruit in the with red hair, an intelerable headache, jangled nerves, tucky is completely settled, and that back country farsame spet, but the street is called the Rue Victor Cousin; Southern powers will first divide, and contend in arms." Wilmington N. C., Jan. 24.

the name has been changed, the house has been pulled; down, and a vast caravansary erected on its site, and she |has become red headed. Wonder after this that so many of as are going mad.

From the Augusta Register.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH. We have long since abandoned the fallacy that any political disruption or any financial crash at the North would be brought about so as to operate in our favor. satisfactory, that the Constitutionalist thinks the cam- We have regarded those who expressed such belief as trusting their hopes upon an imaginary basis. We must hope for something eles. Our opinion has been that when the war was once actually brought

Mr. Pollard, says :

gency of recruiting their armies after Grant's butche-South has little or nothing to fear. It is positively tive at the North, who had just visited Princeton, New "On the 15th of December, Thomas, forced to do known to the writer that Grant is now recruiting al-Washington, advanced upon Hood, and was thorough- pressions, derived from observation, are tat least ly worsted. The succeeding day (the 16th) he sallied three-fourths of the army of the James are composed It is not asserting too much to say that the North

" It is under the pressure of the practical want of the one practical test that is to determine the destiny "The retreat was marked by no precipitancy, the of the South. The writer is fully assured that all inabandonment of no trains, nor the desertion of any telligent men of the North, including even leading about their favorite leader, General Cheatham, and themselves, are agreed that the North will never stand though reluctant to leave their native State, expressed | an actual conscription, and that if the war is pushed to | the noble and heroic determination to follow him wher- hat point by unflugging resolution, and unbroken enever the good of the cause damanded. The spirit of durance on the part of the South, it is just there that it

> THE CONFEDERACY AND MAXIMILLIAN. A mutual exchange of courtesies has taken place between Gen. Mejia and Gen. Drayton and their officers. The following is a copy of the correspondence between the commanding efficers, which shows the friendly sentiments towards the Confederate States by the imperial commander: HDQ a's WESTERN SUB DISTRICT, Brownsville, Sept. 28, 1864.

> To the Captain General, Thomas Mejia, commanding, &c., GENERAL: I have the honor of tendering to you my high consideration, and at the same time to express my gratification at your arrival off the Rio Grande, where now loats the flag of Empire, under whose folds we may expect that repose and security, so long denied to us, on account of the treacherous and unjustifiable warfare waged, in conjunction with the Yankees, against the Confederatio by the former Provisional Governer of Tamaulipas, Gen Juan N. Cortinus. But for the gallantry of our forces in repelling this com-

> bized attack, the Empire would at this time have had, upon the left bank of the river, bitter enemies instead of warm friends. To morrow a terroon, at 4 o'clock, I will do my sell the honor of cating upon you with my staff, hoping by that time to find you m some measure relieved from the more pressing dalies of year responsible position. Permit me, General, to rei erate the assurances of my

high con-ideration and respect. THOS. F. DR AYTON, (Signed)

Brigadier General commanding. Huga's in Matamoras, September 28, 1864.

GENERAL : I have received, at this instant, your congratulations for my arrival on the right shore of the Bravo. whither I have come to plant the standard of the Empire. The political significance of this flag is known to you, General-it means peace and progress within my country, merce and industry; respect to property; and the most ample guarantees to the citizens of all countries who come to develope, in our territory, the fruits of their toil. You can, therefore, rest as to the security which your fel low citizens will enjoy hereafter on the right bank of the

I shall deem it a great honor to receive you with your s'aff to morrow at 4 o'clock in the evening, as you have been so kind as to propose, and, subsequently, I propose to reciprocate this your polite earnest of friendship. otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. Be pleased to accept, General, the assurance of my affectionate sentiments and most distinguished consider-The Commanding General of New Leon, Coshulla and

Matamoras.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED. The following prophetic view of the destiny of A. merica is so remarka ble as to deserve reproduction at this time. It is from the " Life, etc, of Colonel George

Hanger," written by himself. London, 1801: "I shall here relate a conversation that took place one day at his table (this was Gen. Dickinson, at Philadelphia, brother to the well-known 'Pennsylvania Faris rapidly hastening a dissolution of the United States. At that time, when peace had been concluded but Go ernment and its stability. I communicated my thoughts nearly in the following words: Bir, as long as brought about this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain as it is-united; but when all of you interests in it for them to be united under one Government Just as this war commenced, you were going to fight

days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they both have united to do against the British. This country, when its population shall be completed, is large enough for three great empires. Look gentlemen, at this map of it .sive sublimate, or some deadly poison.) and he takes hair View how irregularly the provinces are laid out, runby hair and saturates it with water frem one end to the ning into each other. Look particularly at the State other end. This takes two hours. He allows fitteen min- of New York; it extends 150 miles in length due North; and in no place in breadth above fifteen or twenty 6. Never thinks of defiling the house of God with the hair, and kneads the hair with his hands. Amother re- mics. No country can be said to have a boundary or by soaking the head in ice water, which is succeeded by a fordable river, or a chain of mountains not to be passed out in particular places. The great figger of nature has our proper authority, are hereby ordered to report in perdistinctly pointed out three extensive boundaries to they will be considered as deserters and treated as such. pals him to do so, goes so quietly that his very ranner to a high degree of temperature. The chambermaid holds your country; the North River, the first; the Great the ends of her mistress' hair, and the "artist" moves | Potomac, which runs three hundred miles from Alexandria to the sea, unfordable, the second; and the Missistien, which has lasted five hours, and then leaves the lady sippi, the third and last. When the country of Kenand eighty dollars less in pocket. I say eighty dollars; ther on the banks of the Mississippi shall become dresser, who invented the operation, is making more populous and powerful, do you think they will ever be money than ever, and before he resorted to this method he subjected to a Government scated at Philadelphia or was literally coining money. So we go! The city is not New York, at the distance of so many hundred miles? only changing its approrance and even its names, but the But such a delection will not happen for a very long money. I hereby notify all persons having claims against women themselves are undergoing metamorphose. You period of time, until the inhabitants of the country be said estate to call and take Confederate money for their house—be absent a few months—you find her living on the come numerous and powerful. The Northern and claims, or they will not get anything.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FAYLOR.

The telegraph mageet announces that Gen Hood has been relieved at his own request, and that Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor, the here of Mansfield has been placed in temperary command of the Army of -Gen. Taylor is considered by our first military men as the equal of the best. Thuse who know him best, and those, too, capable of giving an opinion as to the capacly of military men, regard him not a whit inferior

Beauregard, but his equal in military service. Gen. T., the son of old Zack, born in a barrack, raised and educated to arms and to command, has developed, as a man, not only the calm calculation of the West Pointer, but the dash, the rapidity, and enthusiasm of a Stonewall Jackson. In fact we have no commander, who can be so well compared to the s undy but brilliant Virginian as Lt. old 'Volunteer State' he drove the Federal forces be- home to the prople of the North, when misled foreign- | Gen. Taylor. It is what the Army of Tennessee needs. fore him, until, beleaguered within the strong defences ers and Africans could no longer be found to replenish den. Hood has done himself honor in asking to be relieved. No one doubted his honesty or his gallantry; but feared the impetuesity and enthusiasm of his character.

We have long known the estimation in which Gen. Dick Taylor is held by our best military men; and have known, further, that but for the relationship he bears the President he would have held higher command than he has beretefore. He is now where the eyes of the whole country will be directed to him, a'd we trust that Mr. Davis

ing from Rome to the Tennessee river, in opposition to the soud - ovement north ward. Unfortunately his suggestion was not heeded. Could Sherman have then been beaten in de ail, the entire aspect of the campaign would have been "The writer was in the North during the great exi- changed, and our independence would now be a fail as-With Gen. Johnson in charge of the entire Department of

the West, seconded by the energy and skill of Taylor, we shall look for a new and better day. The confidence of the people will be restored, the morale of the troops improved, and victory again march with our scarred and veteran legions .- Augusta Constitutionalist. GENERAL HUNTER - We have an interesting fact to

mention concerning this notorious character-the twin brother of Beast Butler. A gentleman of this city received it by letter, a few days since, from a near rela-Jersey, and whose opportunities of knowing the truth of the statement were such as to leave no reasonable question as to its correctness.

Soon after Hunter's resignation last fall, he went to Princeton, proposing to make it his home. But such was the public indignation excited by his atrocious crimes in Virginia that he could find, even in his native

burned over his head. The wretch ! who put the torch to private dwellings with treachery and falsehood upon his lips; whose soul him, that " men shall hiss him out of his place." Ever senctity of his home and his own life against a straggling plunderer-we have not doubted that a righteous God would put a mark upon him, as indelible as that upon the forehead of Cain. This miserable " vagaturned apside down."- Central Presbyterian.

POVERTY IN FRANCE.—It is computed that there are million of beggars and vagabonds in France. In a recent work, Hugo says there are thirteen hundred thousand peasants' cottages that have but three openings; eighteen hundred and seventeen thousand that Black Republicans who have not hesitated to confess have two-the door and one window-and, finally, three Lundred and forty-six thousand cabins with only one opening-the door. And this in consequence of what is called the excise upon doors and windows .-In these poor families, among the aged women and little the people, as evir ced both upon the advance and with | will break down by the weight of an insufferable bur- | children dwelling in these huts, how abundant is fever and disease! In Lere, in Var, and in the Upper and Lower Alps, the peasants have not even wheelbarrows: they carry the manure on their backs; they have no candles, but burn pine-knots and bits of rope, soaked in pitch. And the same is the case all through the upper part of Dauphine. They make bread once in six months, and bake it with the refuse of the fields. In the winter it becomes so hard that they cut it up with an axe, and soak it for twenty-four hours before they can eat it.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. A. A. Watson, J. CHAPMAN LITTLE, of Fauquier county, Va., o Miss ELLEN WILLIAMS, of this place. Richmond papers please copy.

In this town, this (Monday) morning, at 2 o'clock, Mr. CHRISTOPHER KNOCK aged 36 years.

Jvo J Covolky Sfully authorized to a ve receipts for State and County Taxes due me for 1864.

Jan 9 h

Carolinian copy.

Late oberin.

R. J. JONES, Sheriff.

R. J. JONES, Sheriff,

105-61-16-8t

STOLEN FROM my stables near Brunswick Ferry, on the night of the 14th inst, a large bay HORSE, with star in torchead and white snip on the nose, beth hind lest white; the right one has a large ankle.

I will give a liberal reward for his delivery or information of his whereabouts, so that I can get him.

W. HODGE. 121-1t-19-2t* TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negro man who says that his name is BDR, and that he belongs to Neill or James Cameron, of Harnett County. the owner of said negro is herby notified to some forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away:

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negre man who says his name is CHARLES, and belongs to Mr. Cambridge, of Charleston, & C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove preperty, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. R. J. JONES, Sheriff.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says his name is DANIEL, and belongs to Mrs. Mary Gadson, of Charleston, S. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negreman who says that his name is TONEY, and that he belongs to Henry Turner, of Virginia. The owner or said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

124 6t-19-18 830 REWARD. RANAWAY from the residence of Kenneth Haynes. in Whiteville, N. C., on or about Friday last, my negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is yellew completed, freckles on face, slim buist, 22 years old, and

s about 5 feet 19 inches high; and has a slight limp or halt The above reward will be paid for his safe confinement n jail so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me. P. L. SELLERS.

NOTICE. LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates ab-A sent from Co. E. 36th Regiment N. C. Troeps, without proper authority, and hereby ordered to report in person, at once, to me at Fort Anderson, M. C.; otherwise

they will be considered as deserters and dealt with ac-O. H. WILLIAMSON, Lieut. commanding Co. E, 36.h Regt. N. C. T. 122-6t&19-4t Jan. 27.

A LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates absent from Co. K, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, with-

ED. W. WOOTEN, Lieut, commanding Co. K, 40th N. C. T. Jan. 28.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOFICE. LL PERSON's having claims against the estate of the a tate Kendrick H. Furch will present them to the subscriber for payment, as he is now ready to pay the debts. Said estate had nothing to pay the dout with but negro property, and the negroes were sold according to law, and the money has been collected in Confederate

113-3 -16-31